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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—JULY 23, 1920.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS  
WAGE LOSS IS ROT  
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY  
CONVENTION OF CLOWNS  
THE BUL-BUL



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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 235 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 135—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1534 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 292—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 433—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1043—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1040—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 487 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 416—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 94 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 374 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 316—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, B.- and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 80—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 823 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920

No. 25

## -:- Congressional Records -:-

Herewith are given the official records of Congressmen Kent and Kahn as kept by the American Federation of Labor:

### REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM KENT.

Residence: Kentfield, Cal.

Elected to the 62d Congress from the Second Congressional District of California as an Independent; and

Elected to the 63d Congress from the First Congressional District of California as an Independent; and

Elected to the 64th Congress from the First Congressional District of California as an Independent.

### Legislative Record on Measures of Interest to Labor.

May 23, 1911—Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico providing mandatory enactment of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall—Paired Favorably.

March 28, 1912—Anti-Phosphorus Match Bill—Not voting.

April 2, 1912—Children's Bureau Bill—Not voting.

May 13, 1912—Popular Election of U. S. Senators—Favorable.

May 14, 1912—Rule to consider Clayton Injunction Limitation bill—Favorable.

May 14, 1912—Final passage Clayton Injunction Limitation bill—Favorable.

July 8, 1912—Rule to consider Clayton bill to regulate court procedure in contempt cases—Not voting.

July 11, 1912—Clayton Contempt bill, final passage—Favorable.

December 17, 1912—Literacy Test in Immigration Restriction bill—Favorable.

February 19, 1913—Immigration Restriction bill over President's veto—Favorable.

March 1, 1913—Workmen's Compensation—Favorable.

March 4, 1913—Sundry Civil over President's veto because it contained exemption of labor from prosecution under anti-trust act—Favorable.

April 21, 1913—Rule to consider Sundry Civil bill with anti-trust proviso favoring Labor—Not voting.

February 4, 1914—Motion to strike out Literacy Test, Immigration Restriction bill—Favorable.

February 4, 1914—Final vote Immigration Restriction bill with Literacy Test—Favorable.

March 4, 1914—Convict Labor bill forbidding transportation of prison-made goods in interstate commerce—Favorable.

April 17, 1914—Increase appropriation for Children's Bureau—Favorable.

June 5, 1914—Passage Clayton Anti-trust bill—Favorable.

October 8, 1914—Conference report Clayton Anti-trust bill—Not voting.

January 15, 1915—Conference report Immigration Restriction Bill—Favorable.

February 4, 1915—Immigration Restriction bill over President's veto—Favorable.

February 15, 1915—Palmer Child Labor bill—Favorable.

### 64th Congress—

February 2, 1916—Keating Child Labor bill—Favorable.

March 14, 1916—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees—Favorable.

March 24, 1916—Rule to consider Immigration Restriction bill—Favorable.

March 30, 1916—Recommit and strike out Literacy Test Immigration Restriction bill—Favorable.

March 30, 1916—Final passage Immigration Restriction bill—Favorable.

June 22, 1916—Motion to strike out Tavenner amendment prohibiting vicious stop-watch and bonus systems from Fortifications bill—Not voting.

July 12, 1916—Federal Employees' Compensation for Injuries—Not voting.

August 7, 1916—Nolan \$3.00 per day minimum wage for Government employees—Not voting.

December 16, 1916—Increases in wages for Government employees—Favorable.

December 21, 1916—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees—Not voting.

January 8, 1917—Increase in wages for employees of Agricultural Department—Favorable.

February 1, 1917—Immigration Restriction over President's veto—Favorable.

February 15, 1917—Increase in wages for Indian Bureau employees—Favorable.

Favorable to Labor.....25

Paired favorably to Labor.....1

Not voting .....9

Total.....35

### REPRESENTATIVE JULIUS KAHN, Republican.

Residence: San Francisco, Cal.

### Legislative Record on Measures of Interest to Labor.

#### 59th Congress—

January 27, 1906—Repeal of Federal Eight-hour Law—Isthmus of Panama—Not voting.

December 6, 1906—Anti-compulsory Pilotage bill—Favorable.

February 18, 1907—Objectionable substitute to 10-hour bill for Railroad Employees—Not voting.

#### 60th Congress—

April 6, 1908—Employers' Liability bill—Favorable.

May 9, 1908—Bill forbidding Child Labor in District of Columbia—Favorable.

May 11, 1908—Resolution disapproving laws enacted by the Legislature of New Mexico in personal injury cases—Favorable.

December 12, 1908—Compulsory Investigation of Labor Disputes—Favorable.

#### 61st Congress—

June 21, 1910—Hughes' amendment in Sundry Civil bill forbidding prosecution of organizations of Labor under Anti-Trust act—Not voting.

June 23, 1910—Motion to eliminate Hughes' amendment exempting Labor organizations from prosecution under Anti-Trust act, from Sundry Civil bill—Not voting.

#### 62nd Congress—

May 23, 1911—Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico providing mandatory enactment of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall—Unfavorable.

March 28, 1912—Anti-Phosphorus Match bill—Not voting.

April 2, 1912—Children's Bureau bill—Not voting.

May 13, 1912—Popular Election of United States Senators—Favorable.

May 14, 1912—Clayton Injunction Limitation Bill—Rule to consider—Not voting.

May 14, 1912—Final passage Clayton Injunction Limitation bill—Not voting.

July 8, 1912—Rule to consider Clayton bill to regulate court procedure in contempt cases—Not voting.

July 11, 1912—Clayton Contempt bill—final passage—Answered present.

December 17, 1912—Literacy Test in Immigration Restriction bill—Unfavorable.

February 19, 1913—Immigration Restriction bill over President's veto—Unfavorable.

March 1, 1913—Workmen's Compensation—Favorable.

March 4, 1913—Sundry Civil over President's veto because it contained exemption of Labor from prosecution under Anti-Trust act—Not voting.

#### 63rd Congress—

April 21, 1913—Rule to consider Sundry Civil bill with Anti-Trust proviso favoring Labor—Unfavorable.

February 4, 1914—Motion to strike out Literacy Test, Immigration Restriction bill—Unfavorable.

February 4, 1914—Final vote Immigration Restriction bill with Literacy Test—Unfavorable.

March 4, 1914—Convict Labor bill forbidding transportation of prison-made goods in interstate commerce—Favorable.

April 17, 1914—Increase appropriation for Children's Bureau—Favorable.

June 5, 1914—Passage Clayton Anti-Trust bill—Unfavorable.

October 8, 1914—Conference report Clayton Anti-Trust bill—Unfavorable.

January 15, 1915—Conference report Immigration Restriction bill—Not voting.

February 4, 1915—Immigration Restriction bill over President's veto—Answered present.

February 15, 1915—Palmer Child Labor bill—Not voting.

#### 64th Congress—

February 2, 1916—Keating Child Labor bill—Favorable.

March 14, 1916—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees—Favorable.

March 24, 1916—Rule to consider Immigration Restriction bill—Unfavorable.

March 30, 1916—Recommit and strike out Literacy Test, Immigration Restriction bill—Unfavorable.

March 30, 1916—Final passage Immigration Restriction bill—Unfavorable.

June 22, 1916—Motion to strike out Tavenner amendment prohibiting vicious stop-watch and bonus systems from Fortifications bill—Not voting.

July 12, 1916—Federal Employees' Compensation for Injuries—Not voting.

August 7, 1916—Nolan \$3.00 per day Minimum Wage for Government Employees—Not voting.

December 16, 1916—Increases in wages for Government employees—Favorable.

December 21, 1916—Borland Amendment to increase hours of service of Government employees—Not voting.

January 8, 1917—Increases in wages for Em-



ployees of Agricultural Department—Favorable.

February 1, 1917—Immigration Restriction over President's veto—Unfavorable.

February 15, 1917—Increases in wages for Indian Bureau Employees—Favorable.

65th Congress—

September 13, 1917—War Risk Insurance, Soldiers and Sailors—Not voting.

March 6, 1918—Lunn amendment War Material bill, granting right of workmen to strike—Not voting.

May 13, 1918—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government Employees—Not voting.

June 19, 1918—Naval Appropriation bill prohibiting bonuses—Not voting.

June 26, 1918—Increases in wages for Steamboat Inspectors—Not voting.

June 26, 1918—Borland amendment to increase hours of service of Government Employees—Not voting.

June 27, 1918—Naval Appropriation bill prohibiting bonuses—Not voting.

July 1, 1918—Borland amendment to increase

hours of service of Government Employees over President's veto—Not voting.

September 24, 1918—Final passage Nolan \$3.00 Minimum Wage bill—Favorable.

January 18, 1919—To raise the \$120 bonus for Federal Employees to \$240—Not voting.

66th Congress—

May 21, 1919—Woman Suffrage—Not voting.

July 1, 1919—Appropriation for U. S. Employment Bureau—Department of Labor—Not voting.

July 16, 1919—Minimum Wage bill—Objectionable amendment by Good—Favorable.

July 17, 1919—Vocational Education Board—Motion by Good to reduce appropriation—Favorable.

July 17, 1919—Final passage of Sundry Civil bill after being vetoed by President because of small appropriation for Vocational Education Board—Not voting.

July 22, 1919—Final passage Nolan \$3.00 Minimum Wage bill—Favorable.

September 20, 1919—Motion by Fess to strike out Anti-Trust provisions favoring Labor in First Deficiency bill—Not voting.

October 17, 1919—Vocational rehabilitation of cripples in industry—Not voting.

October 27, 1919—Motion to reduce increase to Fire Department Employees of the District of Columbia—Favorable.

November 17, 1919—Esch Railroad bill—Anderson amendment favored by railroad organizations—Not voting.

February 21, 1920—Cummins-Esch Railroad bill—Motion to recommit conference report, the effect of which would have given the opportunity to strike out of the bill the obnoxious anti-labor and other objectionable provisions—Unfavorable.

March 23, 1920—Naval Appropriation bill—amendment by Hull of Iowa prohibiting use of appropriation to conduct stop-watch and bonus systems—Not voting.

April 30, 1920—Retirement bill—objectionable motion by Blanton excluding members of Organized Labor from its benefits—Favorable.

April 30, 1920—Final passage of Civil Service Retirement bill—Favorable.

Favorable .....21

Unfavorable .....13

Answered present .....2

Not voting .....32

Total.....68

#### AID CIGARMAKERS.

The appeal of the Cigarmakers' International Union to the trade union movement for financial assistance in behalf of the striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida, has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. The strike involves several thousand cigarmakers who were compelled to go on strike because of the policy adopted by their employers, supported by every anti-trade union influence in Western Florida.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

**WE ALLOW \$5.00**

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Seventh and Market

22nd & Mission  
Geary & Fillmore

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THE LARGEST VARIETY OF FRESH  
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WE LOOK FOR UNION LABEL  
WHEN BUYING

**Siegel's Shirt Shop**

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HATS AND CAPS

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**Pragers**  
Market and Jones Sts

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS**



**WAGE LOSS IS "ROT."**

"If the workers depended on the public alone, they would rarely, if ever, make any progress, for the fundamental reason that the public is wholly selfish," says the National Civic Federation Review. It is declared that much of statistics on strike losses "is pure and unadulterated rot."

"The public does not want to be inconvenienced," says this publication. "In a strike on a street railroad the public does the walking and the swearing. It makes no difference how long may be the hours the men work or how small may be their pay. 'If they don't like their jobs,' the public generally says, 'they should get others, but, under no circumstances, make us walk.' How long would it have taken the public to wake up and organize to force 'the bloated coal barons' to give shorter hours and increases in the pitifully low wages of the anthracite coal miners in 1903?"

"In regard to the appalling cost to the wage earners, there is another side to that question. The big headline figures about the losses of hundreds of millions of dollars on account of millions of days' wages being lost are frequently great fallacies. In some cases not a cent is lost and the increases in wages is a clear gain. The 1910 anthracite strike of six weeks only changed the date of the annual shut-down of the miners. Just as much coal was produced for the year, but the miners got more for the portion mined after the strike. The headline statisticians can always scare the public by multiplying days by the wage rates, but no headliner has ever pointed out another startling fact, and that is that in any normal year there are more days of labor lost on any three of the seven national holidays than in all the strikes of that year. Think of the three billion days lost on Sundays and Saturday afternoons, and yet nobody counts that a loss, but a gain.

"It is not meant by this that there is not unnecessary loss, suffering, injustice and abuse of power many times by the unions, but it does mean that a good deal of the statistics put out on the subject is pure and adulterated rot."

**WHY COAL IS HIGH.**

Because of the opportunity to make gigantic profits from the present high prices of bituminous coal, the railroads of the country are gobbling up practically all of the coal that is produced and are re-selling it to dealers, according to reports which have been received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America. Ellis Searles, editor of the "United Mine Workers' Journal," said that trustworthy information is to the effect that the railroads assign practically all available coal cars to mines with which they have contracts for coal and these mines work steadily while other mines on their lines are able to work only one or two days a week owing to a lack of cars.

"According to these reports," Mr. Searles said, "the railroads take all of this coal. They are not burning it nor are they storing it, but they are re-selling it at a huge profit. Mines that have no contracts for railroad coal get but few cars and that fact largely accounts for the scarcity of free coal on the market, according to our information. By such a plan the railroads not only make a profit on hauling the coal but they can make an outrageous profit on the resale. And by refusing to allow other mines to have cars they compel the public to buy the coal which they sell, and at outrageous prices.

"Within the past year the coal miners were attacked in the courts on the ground that they had conspired to increase the price of coal. Present coal prices are the highest on record but by no stretch of the imagination could the miners be held to be responsible for them. Who is conspiring at this time to keep up the price of coal?"

**THE ANTI-VIVISECTION PETITION.**

Editor Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Sir: An article from the Labor Clarion of June 26th has just been called to my attention.

I would like to correct a statement which you quote as follows, "The greatest fault to be found with the measure is that it does not provide for any system of supervision and licensing of experiments undertaken by competent medical experts and for justifiable ends, such as is provided by the laws of many enlightened nations that have regulated the practice of vivisection so as to avoid unnecessary and purposeless vivisections."

Will call to your attention the portion of our petition which does provide for vivisection under regulation, as the Attorney General has summarized it. (You may verify this with our original petition) "— declares nothing in act shall prohibit the dissection or vivisection, or aiding or abetting therein, of any living person when done with the latter's consent, or prohibit surgical operations upon or rendering medical aid in case of physical injury, deformity or sickness of any person or animal —"

You will see by this that the purpose of the Anti-Vivisection Society is to give every one justice. Those who want vivisection may have it; those who do not, should not be compelled to be victims of experimentation. Note—Vivisection, according to Webster, is for the purpose of experimentation, not necessarily for healing. Healthy, innocent people and animals should not be disturbed. If vivisection is purposed for benefiting the one vivisected there is nothing in the anti-vivisection initiative petition preventing it. The purpose of this measure is simply to prevent the helpless and defenseless from being imposed upon. Sincerely,

S. F. ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

Anna B. Clancy, Secretary.

**WATCH FOR LEAKS.**

Few people realize, according to the Service Department of the Spring Valley Water Company, how great is the loss of water from leaking toilets. Yet it is a subject on which all who pay water bills should be informed, since wasted water, no less than used water, is registered by the meter.

A leak survey in the city of Buffalo, New York, showed that in a residential district containing both high class and poor dwellings, 3444 instances of badly leaking fixtures were found. These were divided as follows:

Faucets ..... 1064  
Toilets ..... 2380

A similar survey in one section of Brooklyn, New York, showed 426 toilets leaking 211,000 gallons a day, and 384 faucets leaking 155,000 gallons a day.

Toilet leakage is always more common and more wasteful, but less noticeable, than faucet leakage.

Fresno street car men called off their strike and then called it on when the company gave notice that some of these employees will be paid the old rate.



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**THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM****The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.****By John E. Bennett.****(Continued)****Nature's Marvelous Scheme for Delivering Man at the Goal of Perfection.**

We have remarked that the so-called lapses of civilization, such as occurred with the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Babylonia, Greece; of that which attended the fall of the Roman Empire, and that which was occurring in the 14th and 15th centuries in Western Europe, and is now on a vast scale transpiring throughout the world, is not the loss of culture, but the sloughing off of population,—the lessening of numbers toward that state of fewness where free land again appears. Nature's first care is for progress; it is not for the preservation of individuals. Hence she holds on to the culture of the race and sacrifices units of the race whenever numbers become such that progress is thereby impeded. This is the great law of Nature, the inexorable movement from the lower to the higher plane. The human and the human family is spiritual; it is not physical. Deep and primary laws which govern it therefore are those which bear upon the spirit; and the first of these is that law which moves the spirit—the intellectual and moral being—from the lower to the higher, pressing it ever forward upon an unceasing course of unfoldment toward its goal of perfection. This law is the first law of sociology; it is called the Law of Progress.

After free land becomes exhausted the Protective System enters a destructive phase of its development which sociology calls the "Crisis Stage". In this state war, famine and pestilence rage in their operations of reducing population. To produce pestilence famine must first prevail to lessen the strength and resistance of the bodies of the people, for well-nourished and sound physiques combat the invasion of the germs of pest. The way the Protective System induces famine is by raising prices. Raised prices are due to scarcity; and the Protective System to create famine therefore, makes it to the interest of all producers and distributors to promote scarcity.

It indeed seems a very terrible circumstance and condition that Nature has directly planned it that millions of the race must, throughout the centuries, be destroyed through the weapons of war, famine and pestilence. That this is the deliberate scheme of the All-wise and All-powerful Creator in His dealing with the human family, would seem to be incredible. But if we look behind the deeds of Nature we shall find them laid in the highest sense for human benefit; for a purpose inexpressibly benign; and with a wisdom that is appalling in its depth and magnitude. For the purpose is no less than to deliver Man at the goal of perfection and in a state of existence which cannot be described as other than Heaven on Earth. In no way than precisely as has occurred could Man have been moved forward in culture. He started as a savage. To destroy him in that state was little different from destroying any other animal. Men do at such stage treat each other as animals; for they kill their kind and eat their bodies. Hence that there existed an order of Nature through which to press forward Man in the development of culture to his goal of perfection, where peace is unbreakable, where abundance prevails, where happiness is the portion of all, and where splendor fills the human world reflecting ever enlarging glory on the race—to effect this, millions of these imperfect human units should by Nature's ordinances be destroyed, is not too great a price for the race to pay for achievement of the goal when it shall have been reached.

Nature's drive upon the body in these vast sloughs of destruction which have occurred throughout the ages, have been her dumb way of appealing to Man to understand her and correct them. For these lapses of civilization can be prevented; and they will be forever prevented and ended upon the introduction of the Call System. But only by the presence of their terrors can the mind be aroused to investigate the subject, and comprehending the scheme of Nature through discerning her laws, to apply the remedy. Men will never change their Sociological System while it is endurable. It is when it becomes intolerable that it arouses the might of mind to grasp its evils and by comprehending them to overcome them. That day is now here; and the Protective System has accumulated its abominations until it is not longer to be suffered to exist. It must be abolished and swept away; being relegated to the region of the worn-out institutions of the past.

The famine in question does not attack the Privileged group. They are the best in Society, the group in which there is the most culture, where the individuals are most co-operatively fit, most in consonance with their environments, and Nature at this phase of the Crisis Stage holds on to them. At a later phase of the State she deals with them, and in a terrible and effective way, as we shall note; but when she thus assails them their sacrifice does not destroy culture, for culture has been secured by a sociological change. The people whom the Protective System thrusts into famine by its process of raising prices are the most co-operatively unfit. They are the

weak, the irresolute, the defectives, the ineffectives. These are in the "fluctuating margin of non-co-operation", the outer edge of society, whose denizens weaken and die, and from whose zone the famine moves inward upon society, making the rim ever larger and larger, until pestilence supervenes.

In generating famine the Protective System, as we remark, makes it to the interest of all producers and distributors to create scarcity. Dearth takes two forms—real and artificial. The paucity is real, for production is deliberately lessened that higher prices may prevail; and artificial scarcity is engendered through what is produced being in part stored and held away from society, that prices may further rise. Thus the farmer who prior to the exhaustion of free land would to increase his income plant more acreage and better till his soil, now to increase his income will decrease his acreage, employ the least possible labor in his tillage, and store his

**ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:****"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"****AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL****Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having****UNION MUSICIANS****WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER****MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET***"Factory to Wearer"***VACATION TIME****YOU'LL NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE  
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product. For "what is the use," he reasons, "to produce more product and get less income through receiving a lower price; why not produce less product and get a higher price?" While the vast West was broad with free acres, prices could not rise, for a rise in price would induce more farmers to move upon the free land in the installation of new farms, and their added crops would hold down the market. But with free land gone, and the price of land up-stepped by the price of product, the land is held away from labor; and the existing farmers find they benefit most by producing less, not by producing more.

To effect this end of suppression of plenty the farmers will gather into growers' associations, which starting as organizations aimed at getting better prices through more effective crop distribution, soon begin to discourage all efforts to increase the output and ultimately operate to reduce the acreage. Thus the Southern cotton growers declare for decreased acreage and warehouse the bales for better prices. The rice growers want no publicity upon the methods of rice growing, and will oppose enlargement of the crop through discouraging the efforts of those who would induct new growers into the industry. Throughout the Sacramento Valley there is today an active campaign moving among all farmers who wish laws passed by the Legislature extending the inhibitions under which Asiatics in California rest in the ownership of land to the leasing of land, whereby the great acreage of product brought annually forth by Japanese, Chinese and Hindus may be expunged, and prices made to advance through the consequent scarcity. The Protective System is reviving the proscriptions of the Middle Ages against the Jews, and is visiting them upon the Orientals.

In the region of manufactures the fabricators are tightly grouped under the monopolistic walls of tariffs, patents, railroads; with the purchasers parceled through residence into "territories," and assigned as baronial domains to members of the combine. An entry of a competitor into these preserves is fought with elemental vigor. The railroads giving rebates to the group, charge by schedule to the intruder. The banks refuse him loans, if he be strong, or extend them if he be weak, and opportunely call him and close him out when he asks extensions. Under these conditions price raising goes forward unopposed by any influence in the economic field. Popular outcry ascends against such oppression, and the Government devises Sherman acts, Clayton acts, Railroad Commissions and Trade Commissions. It creates Lever acts and Bureaus that fix prices, and starts great drives of prosecutions which develop into persecutions of all business.

Pressed to acquire more revenue by ever-increasing cost of administration, the Government contrives income taxes, excess profits taxes, "luxury" taxes. Some of these are shifted upon the buyer through the immediate act of purchase. The girl at the movie window explains that four cents of your change has been applied to "war tax"; at the soda water bar you are told the same; while the drug clerk pastes a stamp on your package for each two bits of goods you buy.

(To be continued. Copyright 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

#### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Richard Clifford of the office employees, Frank Sweeney of the marine cooks, Frank Lester of the machinists, Dennis Price of the marine firemen, Thomas J. Coursey of the riggers and stevedores.

#### BARBERS JOIN UNION.

Recent charters have been issued by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union to locals in Claremore, Okla.; and LaGrande and Alexandria, Ga.

#### ORPHEUM.

A bill especially heavy with notable headliners is scheduled to appear at the Orpheum Sunday. "Rubeville," Jack Wyatt and his Scotch lads and lassies, Solly Ward and Company, Irene Franklin with Bert Green and the "Creole Fashion Plate" constitute the line-up of celebrities. "Rubeville" is the same act which played here last season which depicts rural life as it was before the day silk hosiery and autos took a firm hold on the farming districts. Harry B. Watson and Reg. B. Merville will continue to depict rubes in the nightly whittling assemblage around the cross-roads grocery stove. The silver cornet band will continue to be an attraction as of yore. Jack Wyatt's Scotch lads and lassies will interpret dances direct from the land o' the heather and the highlands of their native country. These numbers will be flavored with sufficient American style and dash to render them doubly fast and fitted for vaudeville. A satirical comedy, "Babies," will be depicted by Solly Ward, a Sam Bernard sort of comedian, and Marion Murray. How a quarreling married couple were held together by a flock of babies from an orphanage will be revealed. Irene Franklin and the "Creole Fashion Plate" will remain for one more week. They are stars of the present week's show. Jim and Marian Harkins will talk about their neighbors in their bright turn in which gossip is the keynote of their fun. Francis Yates and Gus Reed in "Double Crossing," Jeanette Childs, sometimes called "the joy girl," and Bert and Hazel Skatelle in a surprising dancing novelty, are the other newcomers. Pictorial weekly events, topics of the day, and Orpheum orchestra are other attractions.

#### WANT WAGE INCREASE.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 is seeking a wage increase of 50 cents per day for its mem-

bers. The present wage ranges from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per day. Negotiations are on with employers and it is believed that the increased wage will eventually be secured, though no agreement has yet been reached.

The Brotherhood has made a donation of \$100 to the striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

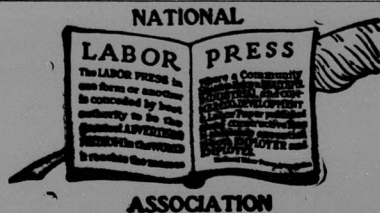


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920.

A land army of 100,000 farm workers, recruited and organized by the Department of Agriculture, is moving northwest across the western wheat belt, harvesting the Nation's grain crops in better time than in many years, according to reports received by the department.

The members of the San Francisco Police Department are asking the people to increase their pay, and those who have given the question any thought whatever are willing to concede that on the record of the department as a whole the increase should be granted. The Labor Council is advising its affiliated membership to vote in favor of the increase requested. The request is a reasonable one and should have the support of every one who believes in a square deal.

A Federal grand jury has indicted Swift and Armour, meat packers, and two lesser concerns, on the charge of profiteering. The Swift Company is charged with receiving 17 cents a pound for beef which cost 10½ cents. The Armour company is charged with selling New Zealand lamb for 25½ cents a pound which cost a fraction over 9 cents a pound. The indictment is altogether out of harmony with a letter from Swift & Co. published in this issue of the Labor Clarion. Who is right?

There is a great deal of agitation at present for laws to prevent strikes, but nothing at all is said about laws to prevent shutdowns of industrial institutions, yet both are the product of the same thought. The worker quits when he feels there is not enough profit in the business for him, and the employer shuts down his establishment for the same reason. This being true, why should there be a desire on the part of the public to make the act of one illegal and the other lawful? There is no justice in such a proposition and the worker is not going to submit to compulsory service, which as a matter of fact means slavery for him. If this is to continue a free country the worker must be at liberty to quit work for any reason that to him seems sufficient, or without any reason whatever, if he so desires. Under no other condition a free man.

## A Convention of Clowns

One of the delegates to one of the many conventions which met in Chicago last week for the announced purpose of organizing a third political party said, after the gatherings had been split into forty different factions: "I have never seen so many nuts collected in Chicago as during the past few days," and this fellow knew what he was talking about, in spite of the fact that a year ago last January many of the same crowd had gathered together in the windy city for the purpose of calling a general strike throughout the Nation. Those familiar with the persons who called the alleged labor convention were not in the slightest degree surprised at the final outcome, because they knew that these people never made a success of an undertaking in their lives and were sure to fail in this as in every other venture. Not one man in the entire outfit could successfully operate a peanut stand. Some people in the labor movement have been charitable enough in the past to excuse their insane actions by calling them idealists, but nothing could be more distant from the truth. They are not idealists. They are just plain fools. Put a hundred of them together with the idea in mind of accomplishing some purpose and within an hour they will be split up into a hundred different factions each determined to have his own way or go it alone. The Chicago gathering was a remarkable sight. The freaks were all there, from Dirty Shirt Brown, who had not changed his linen for six months, to Beau Fop Smith, who could not possibly allow an hour to pass without an alteration in his attire. No wonder the world laughed. Even Bolshevik Russia could not have produced a more ridiculous gathering in the palmiest days of Lenine and Trotsky. But the gayety is not yet ended. Many a good laugh is yet to come as the campaign orators representing the different factions travel over the country besmudging the reputations of all those who disagree with them.

The labor movement of the United States is on record in opposition to the organization of a National labor party and those who are loyal to the cause of trade unionism will have nothing to do with the monstrosity launched in Chicago last week. Any expectation the organizers may have of any degree of success is utterly hopeless because there are not enough dunderheads in the labor movement to amount to anything in an election.

In the past, many efforts have been made and numerous blandishments invented to induce the workers to follow this or that political party, but always to no avail. The party designations Union Labor and United Labor were both used in the campaign of 1888, when Allison J. Streeter was the presidential candidate of the first named, and R. H. Cowdry of the second. In that election, while Grover Cleveland, Democrat, and Benjamin Harrison, Republican, each received more than 5,400,000 votes, and Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibitionist, polled 249,000 votes, Streeter received only a few over 148,000, while Cowdry's total was less than 10,000. Clearly the organized workers of the country voted for candidates who were without labor designations.

The organized workers know that they hold the balance of power between the two great parties and that they cannot hope to organize and maintain a separate and dominant party at the present time. It is very noticeable that the demands for a labor party in the United States have always come from those outside of the labor movement, aided by those within the movement, few in number, whose principal purpose is not to advance the interests of American labor, but to create discontent with established organizations and foster disunion among the workers. Back of their every move is German socialism, under German inspiration and direction, and the only following these creatures get in their efforts for labor support comes from these who do not think or are incapable of analyzing the situation and arriving at logical conclusions.

The non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, advising the election of our friends and the defeat of our enemies, is the only sensible policy at this time and it will be followed by the organized millions of American citizens who make up the labor movement.

The gabby chuckleheads who met in Chicago last week may furnish us some amusement but they will never be taken seriously by the rank and file of the organized workers of this country.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It behooves the trade unionist in these days to keep a watchful eye on the fellow who tries to cast suspicion upon the leaders of the labor movement. Generally he will be found to have an ax of some kind to grind. Just now there are many politicians who for their own advantage will endeavor to discredit trade union officials who are opposed to them. These fellows can easily be singled out by those who take interest enough in the labor movement to know the stuff of which the officers are made. An honest and conscientious officer does not suddenly become a renegade and scoundrel simply because he does not support some politician who is trying to feather his own nest in one way or another. A man can only be judged by his deeds. Be watchful and avoid being deceived.

Eighteen months ago the railroad workers of the country asked for an increase in pay after having waited long and patiently for a reduction of some kind in the cost of living. They would have much preferred a reduction in the cost of living to an increase in pay, but as nothing of the kind occurred an increase in pay became absolutely necessary. On Tuesday last an award providing for approximately 21 per cent was provided for. The workers have been growing very impatient during their long wait for a decision and whether the award just made will prove to be sufficient to prevent a big strike is doubtful. The chiefs of the big brotherhoods, however, will submit the question to a referendum vote of the membership, and this will require more than a month's time. Until a final decision has been reached the public will be anxious.

There are philosophical and mathematical essays buried in the transactions of learned societies of which it is said that only a dozen living persons possess the intelligence and knowledge to understand and appreciate. Of several such documents it is claimed that so far only their authors really understood what is contained in them. If this be true, and we contrast such condition with the many theories and grand proposals for the solution of living governmental and other problems published every day broadcast to the world, we may indeed marvel at the undeveloped state of human intelligence that fails so signally to put some such theory or discovery anywhere into force and effect. Plato's republic is very much akin to some of the republics advocated today by social radicals, but is it not singular that none of these models of righteousness was ever established or succeeded for a single day in proving the correctness of its principles in securing universal human happiness. Truly the enlightened human mind must acknowledge its impotence in securing the cooperation of all the well-intentioned in any age to undertake and accomplish something promising to effectuate the welfare of every one then living. As such is human experience and history, we must bow in admiration to that social instinct which has guided our race from the primitive condition of the patriarchal days of the Indians gathered in the Mission Dolores to the present Democratic Convention in San Francisco's Exposition Auditorium. In less than one hundred years, our much abused civilization has brought on this marvelous change, and as far as anyone knows only the natural social instincts of the people have guided and brought about this development.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Little Johnny went to the barber shop to have his hair cut. The barber asked him how he wanted his hair cut. Johnny looked up and said: "Like papa, with a hole in the middle."—Harold Keyes.

The teacher of a class in hygiene bade her pupils write the reasons why, in their opinion, cremation was superior to burial.

"Cremation is best," wrote one lad, "because the person might only be in a swoon, and if he is burned he cannot recover."—Everybody's Magazine.

The government official for the 'country district who had charge of that part of the census which deals with farm products had instructed the old farmer to collect his stock of every description and have them branded.

"I s'pose that's all right," sighed the farmer dolefully, "but, honest, mister, I b'lieve I'm going to have one hell of a time with them bees."—American Legion Weekly.

"You two will remain here," directed the lieutenant. "We have reason to believe this trench is mined. If there is an explosion you will blow a whistle."

"Yessir," agreed the down-trodden buck. "Do we blow it going up or coming down?"—American Legion Weekly.

"What do you expect to get for those spuds?" asked a traveling man in Buffalo on meeting a farmer driving a load of potatoes to market.

"Dollar a bushel."

"Only a dollar? Why in my home town you could get two dollars."

"And where's that?"

"El Paso."

The farmer spat philosophically over the side. "Yaas," he drawled, "and ice water sells for a thousand dollars a gallon in hell. It's just a matter of transportation."—American Legion Weekly.

"We're going on a slumming party. Want to come along?"

"All depends. Army slum or old-fashioned stew?"—American Legion Weekly.

Private Dare had been to the dispensary with the rest of the sick, lame and lazy, and on his return inquired of his N. C. O. "What'd I get, corp'ral?"

"Duty," that near-officer informed him.

"Hell!" said Private Dare disgustedly. "Can you beat it? When a guy gets sick around this outfit he's gotta die to prove it."—American Legion Weekly.

Nobody except our own dusky doughboys can appreciate how really black a negro can be until he has seen an Algerian.

Two American darkies in Brest ran across a gaily-clad native of the Northern coast of Africa whose complexion resembled the traditional hour just before dawn.

"Say," ejaculated one, "there ain't no sense being so damn black as all that."—American Legion Weekly.

"You and your wife had quite a discussion about the League of Nations the other evening," remarked the observant neighbor.

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta and I have decided that it is better to argue about our foreign relations instead of our kinfolks."—Washington Star.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## IRRESPONSIBLE AGITATORS.

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1920.

To all City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor—Greeting:

The fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Montreal, Canada, June 7-19, 1920, adopted the following resolution condemning the strike of the railroad workers which was called in defiance of the orders of their international organizations, and calling upon affiliated organizations to enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and directing that Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor be informed that assistance, moral, financial or otherwise, to any secessionist movement will be considered a breach of the terms and conditions under which charters of organization and affiliation are granted:

"Whereas, A movement has recently been started by a band of irresponsible agitators, encouraged by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and other unfriendly employers of labor, for the purpose of discrediting the recognized organizations in the Railway Service; and

Whereas, This conspiracy has coerced switchmen and other employees, by misrepresentation, to participate in an attempt to tie up railroad transportation contrary to the laws and rules of the recognized organizations to which they are affiliated, which they, as members, helped to make, and which they pledged themselves to observe faithfully and loyally; and

Whereas, It has been reported that a number of locals of affiliated organizations are giving moral support and financial aid to this secessionist movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor condemn the action of the officers and members of this secessionist movement who are trying to disrupt the standard recognized organizations on railroads; and, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the various affiliated organizations be requested and urged to instruct their locals to refrain from giving moral or financial, or assistance of any kind to any secessionist movement; and, be it further

Resolved, That central bodies and State federations be advised of the laws relating to secession movements, and that they be further informed that assistance, moral, financial or otherwise, to any secessionist movement will be considered a breach of the terms and conditions under which charters of organization and affiliation are granted, and that the best interest of the trade-union movement demands, that full power, influence and assistance should be given the recognized and affiliated trade-union organization, to the end that secession and disruption may be put to an end, speedily and effectively."

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

## UNIFORM WAGES AND HOURS.

Uniformity of wages, hours, working conditions, dues, assessments, reinstatement fees and rules regulating transfers for all culinary workers of California is the object of plans for holding a State convention of culinary workers in Fresno the first week in October.

The call for the convention has been sent out by the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts of San Francisco and vicinity.

Report from Stockton is to the effect that the culinary workers employed at the Stockton Hotel are on strike for the closed shop. Asiatic workers joined in the walkout.

From Los Angeles comes the news that the union culinary workers of that city are making good progress.



**THE BUL-BUL.**

By Maurice H. Auerbach

Author of "Emalaria-News-Writer"; "Burlington Has It Out"; "I Remember Once"; Etc.

The Bijou was playing to a packed house. Into the flood of light that illuminated the front of the theatre newcomers trickled in by ones and twos, stood in line for their tickets and then waited for the crowd to surge through the doors as a few satisfied, smiling patrons came out the exits.

Every seat in the theatre was occupied and along the rail at the back of the house, people stood three deep, watching the exceptionally good performance—exceptionally good for a town the size of Missoula. The air was close to the point of suffocation but no one noticed the defective ventilation—they thought the show too good to even think of discomfort.

Ushers paraded up and down the aisles handing programs here and answering questions there. Firemen sat at their stations near the exits, watching every movement of the audience and hoping that the film in the booth would run smoothly through the machine without mishap. The thought of how a similar crowd packed the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago on the night of the great fire made the fire-fighters shudder. No—nothing like that could happen here. Of this, they were certain.

The second show of the evening was just starting with the team of acrobats, the Brill Brothers, they styled themselves. Their wonderful physiques awed the crowd, and a thrill of amazement seized the audience as the acrobats whirled and trundled on the traveling rings and trapeze. In an outburst of applause the "openers" closed their act and the orchestra blared through the "vamp" of the opening number of the second act.

Mayo, the leader, tapped his baton as the orchestra lights winked and the street drop went up, discovering a school room, in the center of

which a crowd of girls and boys danced, hands joined, tickling and pinching a bashful "sissy" who stood disdainfully in the middle of the circle. The crowd quickly dispersed when the comical Dutch teacher appeared and began flaying to the right and left with his birch rod. Then followed the usual schooldays act with much of the slapstick and quaint, old-fashioned songs, and the curtain went down, and up, to the applause of the laughing and shiny-eyed audience. They clapped their hands, those people in the seats, and deep down in their hearts was a yearning for those good old schooldays and a wish that they might come back again.

Next came the act that had brought the crowded house. Fort Missoula had sent a troop of soldiers, who had entertained the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to entertain the people of Missoula. They had already appeared several times and the newspapers of the city had given them much space in praise of their acting. The orchestra played furiously through "Over There," and the curtain went up, showing a camp scene at night. A sentry walked his post up and down, past the tents and, from a distant farm yard, a rooster crowed sleepily. From somewhere, a dog bayed at the moon. The setting was perfect and the ex-soldiers in the audience applauded until their hands were hot and red.

Then through the machinations of the electrician's art, the lights grew brighter and brighter, until Aurora was depicted coming through the portals of Heaven. From the parade ground came the soft, sweet notes of the bugle sounding reveille. The inconsistencies of vaudeville allowed the bugle notes to be a signal for the entrance upstage of four half-dressed soldiers who took the center positions and sang several popular melodies. They were rewarded for their efforts by a burst of flattering applause, and

they retired offstage and finished their dressing as a couple of acrobats fell from their bunks through the wall of one of the tents and performed some very thrilling tumbling stunts.

In a grand finale, the acrobats, five of them, hoisted themselves to the shoulders of the tallest soldier and amid the shouts of approval from the audience, the spotlight played on them and they "broke" the pyramid. Panting from his exertion, the tallest soldier took the center of the stage and holding up his hand to check the applause, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: We have with us again tonight the star performer of this soldier-act from Fort Missoula. He has not been with us for some time as he has been attending a school at Fort Missoula in which he received instruction in vocal music. The teachers at this school are employed by the Government and they are the best that can be obtained. You will realize this when you have listened to the performance of the Bul-Bul who was developed by these teachers. I might add that every man in this act has received training at one of the Army schools and is an expert in his line. None of us profess to be actors—the Army allows us to give these performances because we can have

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fun this way and the Army knows that clean fun is good for us. Four of us are to be discharged from the Army this month and we have been offered positions here in Missoula that we could never have gotten if we had not had the Army training. "I thank you."

The lights went out and the motion picture screen was lowered. Softly the orchestra played the introduction of a popular melody and from the last tent near the back of the stage, came a sweet, mellow voice which sang with infinite sadness, "I love you truly—truly dear." The Bul-Bul came out of the tent into the view of the audience when he reached the words, "Life with its sorrow," and with all his power and wonderful technique he sang from the heart, his eyes directed toward a sweet little girl sitting in a box at the left of the stage. As he sang the final words, "I love you truly—truly dear," the light of a heart-deep love—an overwhelming love shone in his eyes and he wafted a kiss to the little girl in the box. She, forgetting that she sat in a crowded theatre, returned the kiss and the audience roared its approval. The Bul-Bul stood in front of the screen which had been lowered in back of the tents and bowed to the girl and then to the audience, and the operator in the booth threw colored lights on him, which, reflecting from the screen, made him seem to be standing in the light on the sky-line of a high hill.

The Bul-Bul bowed and bowed to the applause which was deafening, and the lights went up, which brought the other soldiers to the center of the stage where they stood rigidly at attention, their hands at salute. This quieted the applause and the soldiers retired again, leaving the Bul-Bul alone near the footlights. Placing his hands behind his back and smiling at his auditors, he spoke:

"Ladies and gentlemen: You can't imagine how I thank you for your applause at my poor efforts. When the soldier who introduced me said I was the star of this act, he was far from right, as this is my first appearance in the role of soloist. I used to be an acrobat in an Army show, but my captain heard me sing, and then made me go to the school of vocal instruction at Fort Missoula. If my voice has pleased you, the credit for its development goes to the Army teachers who developed it, not to me. I could never sing like a human being before—whenever I sang my buddies thought I was trying to sell strawberries. But tonight, I am going to try something that I don't believe has ever been tried before. I am going to attempt the interpretation of a moving picture by song. In other words, I will sing the picture as you see it on the screen. I thank you again."

Once more the lights went out and as the "lead" of the picture was flashed upon the screen, the orchestra played the introduction to the song. The audience leaned back in their seats and with pleasant expectations waited for the singing to start. As the Bul-Bul opened his mouth to let forth the first sweet, liquid notes—"Fire, FIRE!"—smote the air and echoed through the building over the startled hush that had enveloped the numbed spectators. Then pandemonium broke loose. Women screamed and fainted—men cursed and fought their way to the exits where stood the firemen, their fists flying, trying to keep the doors open.

From the film booth, long, sharp, red tongues of flame burst forth and the murderous glare spurred the battling beings in their struggles and increased the hysteria of the white-eyed maniacs. People who fell to the floor were trampled under foot, beyond all hope of recognition. A father lifted his baby to his shoulder and rushed toward the stage. He was felled to the floor with a smashing blow to the jaw by a fear-crazed being who was possessed with the thought that there was no escape for himself.

In his insanity, he was determined that no one else should get away from the theatre safely and he fought everyone until a fireman struck him at the base of the skull with his revolver and he lay on the floor twitching and shuddering.

Standing open-mouthed at the maelstrom the Bul-Bul was so horror-struck that for a moment he couldn't utter a word. Suddenly came to him the realization that hundreds of people would be crushed to death if he didn't do something to stop the mad rush for the doors. He dropped swiftly to his knees and reaching into the orchestra pit he grabbed the cornetist by the collar and yelled to him to come up on the stage. Pale and shaking, the man lifted himself over the footlights and several other men of the orchestra followed suit. Gathering the musicians to the center of the stage, the Bul-Bul shouted to them to play the national anthem. After one or two bad starts, the band got under way and through the road of the terrorized crowd the strains trickled faintly.

Already one of the gallery firemen had turned a hose on the fire and a cloud of black smoke appeared as the flames sputtered and died. The yelling, kicking, fighting people at the doors didn't see that the fire was practically out, however, but continued to claw and bite and curse in their efforts to escape. From the stage came the forceful, attention-compelling strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and those on the edges of the crowds around the doors looked back in amazement to see who was playing so calmly when everyone else was fighting to get out. The soldiers standing around the musicians pointed to the smoke coming from the booth and shouted that the fire was under control and that everyone could take his seat. Those who saw that this was true took up the soldier's cry and soon the crowds stopped fighting and turned around to see the last of the smoke come from the booth.

In the center of the musicians stood the Bul-Bul, waving his arms, directing the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," forgetful of the fact, in his own excitement, that the fire was out and that the audience was watching him. When the band ceased their efforts, the house

rocked with cheer after cheer for Bul-Bul the soldier, who had saved so many lives by his coolness and quick thought in stopping the fighting at the doors. After the cheering and applause had subsided and the house was once more quiet, the Bul-Bul turned a happy face toward the audience and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: If you like the actions of my friends and myself, the credit goes to the men who developed us—the Army teachers. The Army builds men. They made us what we are today—we hope you're satisfied. Good night."

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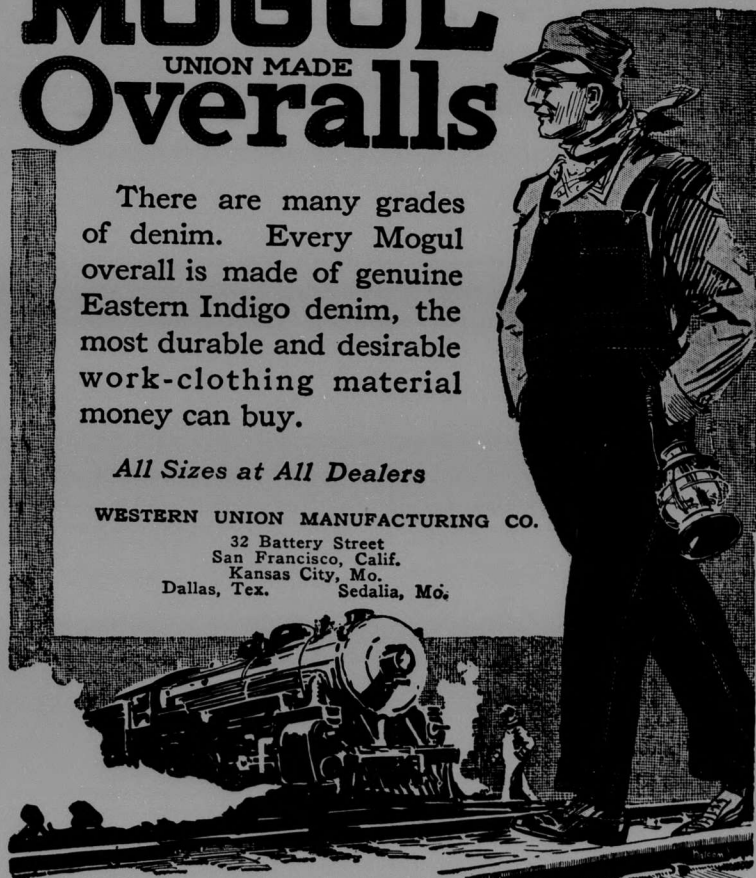
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# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held Friday Evening, July 16, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President  
Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting ap-  
proved as printed.

Credentials—Stationary Firemen—Jas. Couls-  
ting, D. Foley, J. D. Faulkner. Steam Fitters  
No. 590—T. A. Reardon, J. J. Kenney, J. J. Apte,  
E. M. Delventhal, E. Manville. Ship Clerks—  
F. A. Markey. Tailors No. 80—A. C. Sheehan,



## "A Stitch in Time"

The men in our Service Depart-  
ment often quote that old proverb in  
connection with leaking faucets.

Out of a larger experience, these  
men submit the following for your  
consideration:

"Watch your faucets.

"Watch them even if they only leak  
drop by drop.

"It is true that a faucet leaking  
drop by drop does not waste much  
water.

"It may cost you only half a mill a  
day—less than \$2.00 a year.

"That's a trifle, of course.

"But, a defective faucet does not  
continue to leak drop by drop for a  
year—or for a month.

"Faucet leakage gets steadily and  
rapidly worse.

"Almost before you notice, the fau-  
cet that leaked drop by drop is leaking  
a steady stream.

"Instead of costing you a half a  
mill a day it now costs you half a  
dollar, a dollar, or even more.

"At the end of the month you find  
that you are paying more for water  
wasted than for water beneficially  
used.

"It is easy to fix a leaking faucet—  
all it needs is a new washer."

In pointing the moral of all this,  
the men in our Service Department  
take liberties with the old proverb,  
thus:

"A washer in time saves money."

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WATER COMPANY

Chas. E. Mathers, Christ Okerson, Tom Neil.  
Cooks No. 44—A. J. Van Bebber, vice Gomer  
Roberts. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Max  
Caplan, vice Adolph Fanger. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Ralph Mc-  
Leran, Chairman of Finance Committee of Board  
of Supervisors, thanking Council for expressions  
of appreciation for work in making a budget  
satisfactory to labor. From American Federa-  
tion of Labor, informing the Council that Reso-  
lution No. 115, adopted by convention at the  
suggestion of Council's delegate, and providing  
for investigation of conditions in the salmon  
packing industry, has been transmitted to the  
Secretary of Labor, for action by the Department  
of Labor; also copy of resolution adopted by  
the convention forbidding any union of the  
American Federation of Labor to lend aid or  
assistance to any secessionist movement, under  
pain of having their charters revoked. Donations  
were transmitted for Tampa Cigarmakers from  
the following unions: Garment Workers No.  
131, Auto Mechanics, and Ice Wagon Drivers.  
From Community Service Recreation League,  
relative to annual report of said organization to  
be soon from the press.

Referred to Teamsters No. 85—Information  
from Stockton Labor Council concerning con-  
nections of unfair Gloria Ice Cream Co.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter  
from Garment Workers No. 261, asking trade  
unionists to patronize the Bell brand collar,  
manufactured by girl members of said local.  
From Marine Engineers No. 49, relative to un-  
fair boat and launch owners on the waterfront.

Referred to Executive Committee — From  
Butchers No. 115, asking for declaration of boy-  
cott against a number of Italian sausage makers  
in North Beach section. From Milk Wagon  
Drivers, asking levy of boycott against Excelsior  
Dairy. Wage scales of Piano and Organ Work-  
ers, and Butchers No. 508. Request for finan-  
cial assistance of longshoremen of Porto Rico.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Communi-  
cation from San Francisco Building Trades  
Council, notifying Council of their readiness to  
join with the Labor Council in celebrating Labor  
Day.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—  
Charter Amendment submitted by Office Em-  
ployees to regulate office hours of city depart-  
ments. Proposed ordinance for closing stores  
and workshops on Sunday, submitted by Barbers,  
Grocery Clerks and Shoe Clerks.

Resolution, submitted by Delegate John A.  
O'Connell, requesting Board of Supervisors to  
rearrange the financial system of the Municipal  
Railway so as to allow the management to pay  
requested increase of \$1 per day for employees  
of the road; adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The request of the employees of the  
Municipal Railway for an increase in wages of  
one dollar per day is being refused by the man-

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Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$66,840,376.95

63,352,269.17

1,000,000.00

2,488,107.78

330,951.36



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agement of the road on the ground that the restrictions upon the various funds established by the Board of Supervisors do not permit the payment of any increased wage; and

Whereas, Regardless of the bookkeeping system used by the Board of Public Works with respect to the affairs of the Municipal Railway, it is plainly evident that the income from the operation of the road at all times is sufficient to pay for all current operating expenses, repairs and betterments, and still leaving at the end of every month a surplus sufficient to keep up a depreciation fund which is one of the largest of any street railroad in the country, as out of it large extensions have been built without any resort to outside borrowed capital; and

Whereas, In these abnormal times, when the cost of living is continually rising without any let-up and it is a serious problem indeed for the employees of the road to exist upon the wages paid with any degree of regard for their usual standard of life, wherefore their present demand must be deemed reasonable and just; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we earnestly urge upon the Board of Supervisors such rearrangement of the financial affairs of the Municipal Railway as will afford the employees of the road a living wage and enable the management to pay the increase requested.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended indorsement of wage scale of Metal Polishers' Union. Grievance of Grocery Clerks against Coliseum Market laid over one week. Report concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported a vacancy, owing to the fact that Brother Frank C. Evans is no longer a delegate to the Council. It was ordered that nominations for member on the committee be opened at next meeting of the Council.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on bills, which were ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Cigarmakers—Have 12,000 members on strike at Tampa, and ask that donations for their support be made at once. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$100 to Cigarmakers of Tampa, and \$100 to Teamsters of Spokane. Butchers—Are making strong fight against firms handling meat from Chinese butcher shops. Teamsters—Are negotiating with employers for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Ask for moral support at the approach of their busy season; ask for the union card when installing fixtures.

**New Business**—Moved, that officers of the Council be instructed to attend all meetings at City Hall to consider regulation of traffic on Market street; carried.

**Receipts**—\$821.77. **Expenses**—\$468.82.  
Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### KANSAS LAW DOESN'T EXCITE.

The Houston (Tex.) Chronicle advises other states to go slow in adopting the Kansas plan of stopping strikes by law. The editor says:

"Up in Kansas all innovation is recognized as progress, and no proposal has ever been so freakish but a respectable proportion of Kansas indorsed it.

"The political philosophy of Kansas is that the individual has no rights whatever, even to personal preference in matters which concern no one else."

"The m'jor'ty rules, you know.

"Before adopting the industrial court scheme, the other states may well sit tight and await developments in Kansas.

"When the dust has settled, the spectators outside the ring (which means outside Kansas), will know just what an industrial court can and ought to do, and ought not and can not do.

#### WHAT SWIFT SAYS.

July 15, 1920.

Editor "The Labor Clarion," San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir: "The Labor Clarion" of July 2nd, contained an article to which the title was given, "Packers Confuse Public." The article refers to a report issued by the Federal Trade Commission in which they set forth that the packers' claim of small profit is put out to becloud the real issues at stake.

When the Federal Trade Commission first began its tirade against the packing industry it seemed to be their purpose to impress the public with the thought that packer profits were responsible for higher meat prices. In this, the Trade Commission was not successful because the published statements and the testimony presented at the various hearings at Washington definitely established the fact that the profit in the packing industry for the past 25 years has averaged only about 2½ cents per dollar of sales of all products, which amounts to only a fraction of a cent per pound, and, therefore, has had no appreciable effect on prices.

As far as Swift & Company is concerned, we are willing to have our profits considered from every possible basis. Our business for the fiscal year, 1919, shows that we shipped 5,500,000,000 pounds of product and that our sales amounted to more than \$1,200,000,000. On this amount of business we realized a net profit of \$13,875,000, which amounts to

- (a) 1½ cents per dollar of sales,
- (b) ¼ of a cent per pound of product,
- (c) 6⅓ per cent on stockholders investment (capital and surplus),
- (d) 9.2 per cent on the capitalization of \$150,000,000.

We believe that the foregoing statement is as clear and definite as it is possible to make it, and that it presents an income statement that is extremely moderate in every sense of the word.

We shall appreciate it if you will accord our communication the same courtesy that was extended the article to which this is an answer.

Very truly yours,

SWIFT & COMPANY,  
Per L. D. H. Weld, Manager,  
Commercial Research Department.

Editor's Note:—We do not know how much of the capitalization is water and what the actual investment is.

#### ATTENTION, UNIONISTS!

San Francisco, July 14, 1920.

To Officers and Members, San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp Streets, City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Our Association has tried every fair means possible to obtain satisfactory conditions from the Boat Owners' Association, composed of Petersons and Crowley boat houses, Howard Street Wharf, and the Wilder, Freethy & Wallenrod Co.'s Third and Berry streets, and Rideout Co., Pier 19, and the Oakland Launch and Towboat Co., Oakland.

Our demands are for an eight-hour day and no Sunday work unless paid overtime for same at \$1.00 per hour. We would state at this time non-union men are being imported to fill the positions our men formerly held. Any moral support you can give us at this time, I can assure you, will be greatly appreciated by our Association.

The Johnson & Hagen Launch Co.'s Bulkhead, Pier No. 26, and Lang Co., Pier No. 3, or in fact any companies outside of the ones mentioned above are fair to us where launches are needed for pleasure, towing or to board vessels lying in the stream.

Fraternally yours,  
MARINE ENGINEERS BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION No. 49, Fred U. Mengel, Sect'y.

#### CLERKS PLAN PICNIC.

All the various retail clerks and retail shoe clerks' unions of the San Francisco Bay district will hold their annual outing and picnic on Sunday, July 25th, at Neptune Beach, under the auspices of the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks. An interesting program of sports, athletic events, music and dancing has been arranged by the committee in charge, which is composed of J. C. Tretheway, Ernest Solomon, A. D. Alvarez, Emil Kahn, F. A. O'Brien, M. Solomon, M. H. Cross, E. A. Levy, R. H. Cunningham, G. N. Black, E. L. Green, S. E. Segal, J. P. Griffin.

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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was a near-record breaker as to length of time in session. The meeting was called to order at 1:10 p. m., and did not adjourn until 8:10 p. m. Most of the time of this prolonged session was consumed in the consideration and final adoption of the newspaper and book and job scales. The deliberations of the union resulted in the adoption of a \$10.50 and \$11.00 per day flat wage schedule for both branches of the craft, the first figure quoted being for day work and the latter for night work, with the newspaper printers asking for a seven-hour day. The book and job men are not seeking a change in the present forty-eight hour week for the present, but will ask of the employers that the forty-four hour week be established on May 1, 1921. Other changes of more or less importance were made in both scales. This is the first time in the history of this union that an identical scale has been adopted for both newspaper printer and book and job printer, so far as it relates to wages. The outcome of the negotiations is awaited with interest. The secretary reported the number of members July 17, 1920, was 1216. During the month, June 20th to July 17th, sixty traveling cards were deposited in the union, while thirty-nine were withdrawn. Applications for membership in the union were received from Fern M. Baker, Josephine L. Caminata, Reuben A. Greenwell and Claude M. Hicks. Amelia Caminata, L. F. Guenley, William Heffrin, T. L. Higuera, J. G. Hoskins, G. F. Maguire, Ella S. Partridge, C. F. Short, Louise G. Stephens, S. G. Sinclair, Hattie Wolff (journeymen) and Victor Martinotti (apprentice), were elected to membership and received the obligation. In memory of Lester James McKinley, whose death while in the service of his country, was announced last Sunday, an additional \$50.00 was subscribed to the San Francisco Memorial Fund, making a total of \$200.00. An amendment to the laws, presented by the executive committee to the union at the June meeting, which increases the compensation of delegates to conventions, was adopted by a unanimous vote. An appeal from the striking cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., was favorably acted upon. A resolution introduced by Brother Thos. J. Hurley, favoring an increase in pension benefits, received the endorsement of the meeting.

Press dispatches from Stockton under date of July 19th contained the information that the body taken from the San Joaquin River near that city has been identified as that of Edgar Choate. Mr. Choate was a linotype operator and was well known along the Pacific Coast, where he had worked during the last few years.

William E. Pitschke, who came to San Francisco recently from Pocatello, Idaho, was called to that city last Saturday by a telegram announcing the serious injury of his daughter in an automobile accident.

Bennie Dwyer of the Bulletin chapel has harkened to the "call of the wild" and hied himself to the Russian River region, where he expects to find two weeks of real rest, notwithstanding he has his traveling bag labeled "Handle With Care!"

William McKnight and Daniel Shannon of the Chronicle composing room have returned to the keyboard, after a few days' absence on account of sickness.

C. S. Van Sandt, one of the floormen on the Bulletin, reported absent from duty for a month, was seen wandering in the vicinity of Fort Bragg not long ago. "Van" declined to state when he would return and don his shop garb again.

First Vice-President Harry Johnston has for-

saken his post in the Call composing room. For some weeks he has been curious to know the real durability of his twelve-cylinder Fierce-Locomoarrow. He left last Tuesday in search of Mount Shasta, Mount Whitney and a few other more or less elevated spots in California, where, if they are discovered, he will attempt to at least halter-break his untried tin and rubber

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cayuse. Mrs. Johnston accompanied her husband. If everything goes well, they will be away two weeks.

Al Phillips, who has been one of the Bulletin attaches since before the time that publication could lay any valid claim to metropolitan airs, has returned to his "comfy corner" in the composing room from which emanates the news daily ensconced between green covers. Mr. Phillips is recuperating from a two weeks' outing in the beauty spots adjacent to Truckee.

John Collins, who, despite his hoary crown and many years' membership in the Typographical Union, is affectionately called "kid" by his fellow workmen in the Chronicle composing room, has not yet returned from a vacation that has at this writing covered five weeks. None of Mr. Collins' Chronicle associates seems to know where he is, nor when he will return.

J. E. Grubie, a member of the James H. Barry Company chapel, left today for Los Angeles, where he will visit with relatives. Mr. Grubie contemplates returning to San Francisco about August 8th.

Fred J. Wilson, employed in the Chronicle ad room, and Eddie Anstedt, connected with the photo-engraving department of the same paper, were reported taking a stroll through the hills of Trinity County the early part of this week.

Willie Neely, juvenile journeyman in the Bulletin's beehive, after discovering the noise and worries of city life could not be abandoned altogether, has returned from a two-weeks' loafing period at Monte Rio.

James M. Byrne of Sacramento, C. L. J. Browne of Oakland and William S. Darrow of San Jose, were guests of No. 21 at Sunday's union meeting. They were all in attendance at the Oakland conference Monday, at which No. 21 was represented by Arthur S. Howe.

Walter Riegelhuth, one of the "heavies" in the make-up department of the Call composing room, is taking his annual ramble through Sonoma County. Mr. Riegelhuth is accompanied by Mrs. Riegelhuth and their two young sons.

V. S. Pastor of the Chronicle chapel has returned from Kennedy Lake, where he spent much time in an endeavor to snag the elusive trout. Besides having plenty of the delicacy for daily consumption while at the Lake, "Tony" smoked about sixty pounds of trout for future use.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chronicle chapel, held Tuesday evening, July 13th,

Carroll B. Crawford, one of No. 21's delegates to the I. T. U. convention to be held in Albany, N. Y., next month, was presented with a beautiful traveling case by the members of the chapel. Chairman W. H. Ellis made the presentation. Mr. Crawford accepted the gift in a few well-chosen remarks. At the same meeting of the chapel Chairman Ellis was re-elected, and S. M. King was retained as secretary.

E. A. Eichworth of the Bulletin office will leave next Sunday for Towle, Nev., expecting to be gone about two weeks.

A. M. Signor, who has been on the night side of the Call for a number of years, is on his annual vacation. Edwin L. Warner, brother of the genial Opie Warner, who is connected with the editorial department of the Call, is subbing for Mr. Signor. E. L. Warner arrived in San Francisco two weeks ago from San Bernardino, where he took an active part in Typographical Union affairs.

Mrs. Julia F. Sheridan, mother of G. A. ("Bert") Sheridan, who is a member of the Call chapel, passed away in this city on July 20th. Mrs. Sheridan was a native of Danville, Ill., and was 78 years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Sheridan has a large number of friends in and out of the printing crafts of San Francisco, all of whom extend to him their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of his mother.

William M. Davy, foreman of the Chronicle composing room, is making a tour of the state by automobile. He is accompanied by Mrs. Davy.

John Kane, chief linotype machinist in the Chronicle composing rooms, is sojourning at Boyes Springs.

Thomas Parry, who spent his vacation at Boyes Springs, has returned to his position as machinist in the Chronicle composing room.

Frank Blanchard of the Chronicle office is enjoying all the vacation privileges afforded by Santa Cruz. Mr. Blanchard's family is with him.

Thomas F. Flaherty, president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, with Mrs. Flaherty, are here from Washington, D. C., to spend the summer with relatives and friends. Both are natives of California.

Flaherty recently graduated from a law school in Washington, D. C. He reports that the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks has chartered 320 locals since January 1st of last year.

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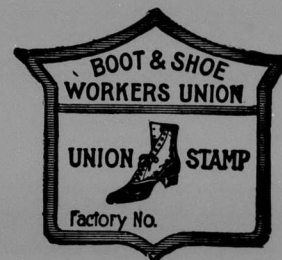
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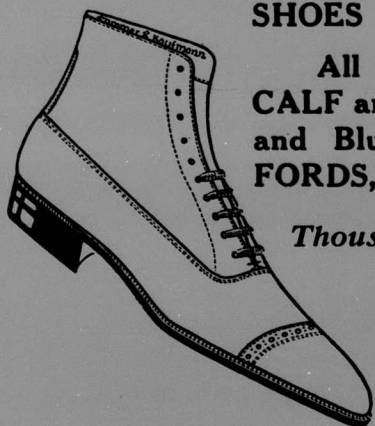


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## WARNING RECEIVED.

Local labor organizations have been advised by the Montana State Federation of Labor that there are many strikes on in that State, and trade unionists should be warned to remain away from Montana until they are settled.

## JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS.

Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 115 has endorsed the proposed charter amendment providing a wage increase for San Francisco policemen.

The working agreement of the union will expire September 8th, and plans are now under way for securing an increase over the present wage of \$38 per week.

Butchers' Union No. 508 will seek a wage increase of \$25 per month on the expiration of the present wage agreement, September 1st. The members of this union are employed in the slaughter-houses.

San Francisco Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34 recently installed the following officers: President, Don Cameron; vice-presidents, J. D. Barnes and Daniel Kain; business agent, Martin Zehler; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; trustees, Daniel McGilvery, Daniel Kain and N. A. McPherson.

## FEDERAL MEDIATOR BUSY.

Federal Mediator William H. Army, representing the United States Department of Labor, is trying to re-establish industrial peace on the water front by bringing about an amicable adjustment of the present controversy between the Riggers and Stevedores' Union and employers. He has some hope of being successful, although he admits he has some job on his hands.

## IMMIGRANTS COMING IN.

Immigrants are arriving as fast as they can obtain transportation, says Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration at New York. Last year's arrivals were about 20,000 less than the 334,254 that departed, but the commissioner says the incoming tide of aliens is steadily increasing and that most of the outgoing are bringing their families back when they return. He states that steamship agents report full passenger bookings far in advance.

It is reported from Mexico City that 6000 Mexicans emigrated to the United States last month.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

Organized laundry workers at Marysville have raised wages 25 per cent.

## YOUR COLLAR COUNTS.

During this great struggle to maintain the standard of unionism we have been doing less work than we have before, due to the lack of demand for Bell brand collars.

We ask if you will use your influence to enable us to earn a fair living the same as our brother union men. And in order to do this we know the men will have to be reminded of their obligations. We ask you, as secretary, to bring this matter forcibly to the attention of the dealers and the men.

We work on a variety of styles and there seems no reason why the dealer acts unfair toward the label collars when he takes the pains to push the scab articles.

We are enclosing a catalogue of styles; you can readily see from same the Bell brand collars are pretty well represented, and we hope the above appeal will result in steadier work; in fact, if business does not pick up shortly we will have no work.

We have a membership of 12 girls, only working part time, and when you think of the vast amount of unionism to supply it makes the label collar proposition discouraging.

Trusting you will give the above your early attention before we are lost. And earnestly solicit your assistance and thank you for the same. We remain, fraternally yours,

PEARL MATSON, Secretary.

39 Second Avenue, Rensselaer, N. Y.

## STATIONARY FIREMEN.

J. Coulsting, Dennis Foley and J. D. Faulkner have been elected to represent the Stationary Firemen's Union in the meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council.

## COOKS' ELECT DELEGATE.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected C. J. Van Bebber to succeed Gomer Roberts as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

## NEW HEADQUARTERS.

The Waitresses' Union has established new and commodious headquarters on the second floor of the building at 1075 Mission street, where reading, lounging and recreation rooms are maintained for the benefit of the members.

## WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco is the third largest organization of its kind in the United States, the membership totaling more than 1600, according to Secretary J. Weinberger. The organization has only two paid officers, a secretary and a business agent. The union has made a cash donation to the National Labor party.

## LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

A joint meeting of the Labor Day committees of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council will be held Saturday evening, July 24th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Labor Temple, to perfect plans for the coming Labor Day celebration.

## IRON WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31 has elected the following officers: President, Al Olsen; vice-president, W. O. Bjerke; financial secretary and business agent, Charles Zerbe; secretary-treasurer, William Horrocks; executive board, Hiram Hawkins, George Tombs, Samuel Deardoff, Thomas Sullivan, Richard Sillick; trustee, J. A. Anderson, H. Hawkins, W. O. Bjerke, S. Deardoff, Peter DeBleeker; sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Manuels; conductor, S. Deardoff; delegates to Building Trades Council, C. Zerbe, W. Bjerke, D. Cameron, G. Willis, R. Sillick, S. Deardoff; delegate to international convention, C. Zerbe.

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